Trevor Croll
[redacted]

To the Commission:

I am addressing two issues

1. Man's contribution to Climate Change
2. Physics of ocean currents and the 35 year weather cycle caused by these physics.
3. The flash flooding rains over Brisbane was predictable, in the preceding weeks the rain event moved from Townsville, south through Rockhampton and eventually Brisbane then further south into Northern NSW. For the Wivenhoe Dam management to not see the rain coming and allowing the dam to overfill, then panic and open the gates and flood Brisbane is unforgivable. Negligence and mismanagement or something worse.

1. So much is said about Climate Change I have decided to do some sums.

100 Years of man's burning of coal adds 0.0186% to the existing Carbon dioxide on the earth's surface - do these calculations yourself.

Remember y2k bug lie in 1999/2000?. Disaster was going to strike with aeroplanes falling out of the sky, trains stopping. The world as we knew it was going to come to an end. It was a lie that many people made a lot of money from by telling people their computers had the bug and selling them new ones. I lost customers over this lie. Out of 250 computer systems one old computer made in 1984 had to have the date set again and continued to work perfectly.

Carbon dioxide plus sunlight is the input resource to the energy of life. Increases in Carbon dioxide will increase the volume of life on our planet and especially in the oceans.

1. What is the size of our atmosphere in metric tons?.

When we measure the pressure of water at 10 meters it is 1 atmosphere pressure and another atmosphere pressure for every 10 meters we go down. Considering we live under an amount of air that produces a pressure of 1 atmosphere if this air was liquefied to the same density of water it would be 10 meters deep. A cubic meter of water weights a metric ton (a litre weighs a kg). The surface area of the world times 10 will give us the total mass of the atmosphere.

Our earth is 12 756.2 kilometers in diameter which is 12,756,200 meters. The surface area equation for a sphere is $A = 4\pi r^2$. where r is the radius so the surface area in meters is 5.11202E+14 which means the mass of the

atmosphere is 10 * 5.11202E+14 = 5.11202E+15 tons. which is 5,112,020,000 million tons (ie tons/1 million for million tons)

2. How much carbon dioxide is being added to the atmosphere every year from the burning of coal?

The total world coal production in 2008 was 7,271 million short tons. When carbon burns it gains two oxygen atoms and becomes CO2. This burning increases the total mass of CO2 by (C12 + O16 +O16)/C12 = 44/12 therefore 7,271 * 44/12 = 26,660 million tons of CO2 were produced.

In parts per million: 26,660/ 5,112,020,000 = 0.000,005,22 = 5.2ppm/year additional CO2 of existing atmosphere. The natural level of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere is around 450 ppm. The additional CO2 added to the atmosphere if it did not get consumed by plants and did not dissolve into the Ocean would be after 100 years = 5.2*100 = 522ppm. 450+522 = 972 ppm which could produce a greenhouse. On this calculation CO2 appears to be threatening BUT plants use more and it dissolves into the oceans. Every time it rains CO2 dissolves into the rain and finishes up in the ocean.

3. How big is the ocean? CO2 readily stays dissolved in the ocean as the ocean is alkaline at pH 8.2

If all the water in the ocean was spread evenly over the surface of the earth it would be 2.7 km = 2,700m deep.

4. How much carbon dioxide is there in the oceans.

The Carbon content of sea water is 28 ppm (parts per million)

Total carbon is 28 /1,000,000 * 2,700 = meters of Carbon as a proportion of the total = 0.075600 = Carbon. As CO2 = 0.075600*44/12 = 28cm equivalent of carbon dioxide spread evenly over the earth.

After 100 years, assuming no formation of carbon sediments, the increase in CO2 in the oceans from burning of coal would be 100 (years) * 0.000,005,22 (ppm CO2 in atmosphere) *10 (10 meters of atmosphere) /28cm = 0.000186429 = 0.0186%.

These calculations put a lie to the concept of Global warming caused by man's activities.

Man's contribution to the total carbon dioxide on the earths surface after 100 years is 0.0186% from burning coal.

2. Physics of ocean currents and the 35 year weather cycle caused by these physics.

Remember how:

- Global warming was causing Australia's prolonged drought?
- Global warming was killing the coral?
- Global warming was causing sea temperatures to rise?
- Global warming was flooding small pacific nations?
- Global warming was melting the Antarctic and Artic ice and glaciers?
- Global warming was causing warm winters in Northern Hemisphere?

Now that the Northern Hemisphere is experiencing really cold conditions, the ice at the poles is getting deeper, the Global warming brigade is staying QUIET. Why is Australia getting so much rain now? Why are we not hearing from the small pacific nations?

The answer is simple, it is what happens with the natural weather cycles. Australia, like many other sub tropical places in the world, experiences droughts followed by flooding rains.

Here's the explanation for those weather patterns, a pattern that is millions of years old.

The basic principle is when ocean water is very salty and at 4 Degrees C (at the North and South pole) it has the highest density and will sink to the bottom of the ocean. When this water sinks other water rises and for Australia this rising water happens east of Rockhampton Queensland. When this happens the surface water temperature is lower as the deep cold water moves towards the surface. This colder ocean water loses less water in evaporation and Australia has its droughts.

This force created by the pressure gradient drives the warmer water to start moving south towards the poles causing warmer milder winters in the Temperate and Sub Arctic parts of the earth . The oceans are so large, it's years for this water to gain momentum and speed heading towards the poles. After years the warm water of the sub tropics reaches the poles and melts the ice there.

The fresh water in the ice dilutes the salt water lowing the density of that salt water, making it lighter and the force that drives the ocean currents disappear. The ocean currents slow down taking less heat to the poles causing colder winters in the Temperate and Sub Arctic parts of the earth.

During this cold period the ice grows and the oceans become more saline (salty) with the water increasing in density.

This slow down period takes many years as the oceans are so large. (inertia) The heat brought by the ocean currents melts the ice, then melts more ice and over years the pressure against the ocean currents moving south is great and this stops the ocean currents.

The water east of Rockhampton gets warmer than normal with increased evaporation and more rain over Australia. Less cold deep water is coming to the surface so the water gets more time in the sun and gets hotter. As the water begins to move due to the increasing ice at the poles increasing the salinity of the sea water the water east of Rockhampton slowly begins to rise again, thus cooling with less evaporation and eventually after years Australia is back in drought again. See the effects on temperature of the stop start nature of the ocean currents at Hudson's Bay. During these periods of slow/no ocean currents the temperatures at the poles drop by 20 Deg C and the temperate region temperatures rise by 2 deg C. This increased temperature gradients across the world causes an increase in weather events bringing much more rain and storms.

So now you can tell the environmental fanatics to shut up and stop costing you money and freedom. What they have been saying is all lies.